

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

We have the 'Cosmopolita' 'Ferro-carril' and 'Rosario' to Tuesday morning. Dr. Rawson arrived on Monday, and was received by a crowd of citizens at the Hotel Central. The arrangement between the Clubs has fallen through, as the 'Libertad' would not abandon their candidate Sor. Oroño. The 'Cosmopolita' at length admits the importance of the new gold-fields of San Juan. A great speculation is going on in land in all parts of the province of Santa Fé. At a sale of Negretti's, Mr. Wild got \$3,000 mpc, for rams, and \$2,000 for ewes.

'La Verdad', which died at Santa Fé, having only 36 subscribers, is about to be resuscitated by Government protection. Mr. Rams is in Rosario, probably en route for the Salado. Dr. Gibbins started for La Paz. We read that the rails have been laid on the sixth mile of the railway.

The 'Cosmopolita', speaking of the gold-discoveries in San Juan, attaches little importance to the fact, "as gold has been found there during the last 100 years, but not in sufficient abundance to pay expenses of working." Mr. Perkins has reason to be thankful for the kind reception his paper has met with, there being already 400 subscribers. Consul Hutchinson gave a grand party, at which all the pretty girls of Rosario danced until day-light. Mme. Mollo was serenaded by the townsfolk on her arrival: in company with Sig. Celestino and two singers just come from Europe, she will give selections from Trovatore, Luisa Miller, Ernani and other operas. The diligence to San Luis was delayed some days at Morro for want of horses, after three days of heavy rain. The elections for Governor of Sta. Fé will come off soon, Sor. Oroño being the likely candidate. It is complained that in most of the robberies by Indians, of daily occurrence, there are several Christians (escaped criminals), and, instead of cattle, they now prefer stealing goods. The Central Argentine works are going steadily forward, the fifth mile of rails being now laid down: the bark Leines arrived from England, on the 2nd inst., with a cargo of rails and machinery. For the first time in the history of Rosario four steamers entered that port in one day (Friday): the Pavon, Buenos Ayres and Marquis Olinda, and the tug Iron King towing two vessels with materials for the railway.

The mortality of Rosario during last month was 29 adults and 19 infants; of the former 10 were natives of the town, 2 foreigners, and the rest from the provinces; 7 had reached 60 years of age. This mortality corresponds to a population of 15,000 souls. The latest news of San Juan gold is that a vein has been discovered at Castaño, which gives over 200 marks to the cajon. A correspondent says: "it is no mistake: I have myself paid \$70 Bolivian for a nugget in the possession of Sor. Moreno." There are already three law-suits about the mine.

The 'Ferro-carril' says: D. Camilo Rojo has been installed Governor of San Juan, and named Messrs. Godoy and Carril ministers. The only agitation is about the new goldmines, which D. Antonio Oro claims on the part of Major Rickard as forming part of his property at Castaños.

The Mendoza papers mention an expected Indian invasion at Chillar. In Cordoba the only news is a prorogation of the Chambers.

The Government of Santa Fé has suppressed its official paper 'La Verdad' after an existence of 8 months.

The 'Rosario' mentions a serenade by the Club Pueblo on the evening of the 31st ult. The 'Cosmopolita' has a flattering remark about the 'Standard' packet-edition, which it says "is worthy of the first printing-office in London." We read that the engineers are laying down the abutments of the bridge over the Carcaraña.

The rivalry of the Clubs continues, but there is some hope of an arrangement through the mediation of D. Thomas Peñaloza, who gave a grand party on Sunday evening. The great event of the day is the appearance of Mr. Perkin's new paper 'El Cosmopolita' which came out on the 1st inst., and promises to eclipse all local contemporaries. The formality of a programme was unnecessary as the editor is one of the ablest and most popular writers of the day in the River Plate. The editor of 'El Rosario' has abandoned his desk in dismay, and the 'Ferro-carril' is sensibly on the wane.

Some shots were heard on Friday night, and a man was found murdered having attempted to defend a poor woman whose house was broken into by burglars. It is rumoured the Chief of Police will resign in consequence of a quarrel he had with D. Martin Fra-gueiro.

Mdme. Mollo and Sig. Celestino announce a series of 8 operatic performances, to commence on Sunday 6th instant.

ENTRE RIOS.

We have the 'Porvenir' of Gualeguaychú to the 4th inst. The Brazilian gunboats search every vessel passing Paysandú which carries the Argentine flag: the foreign vessels are unmolested. D. Leandro Gomez has been named to succeed Col. Trillo as commander-in-chief north of Rio Negro. At Fray Bentos a rebel officer boarded the steamer Rio del Plata to receive the correspondence for Gen. Flores: he was armed to the teeth. At Gualeguaychú a new club has been formed, called Union Americana: the first ball will come off on Christmas night. On the 2nd inst., a dye-shop was broken open and robbed: after an hour the burglar was discovered, but in being conducted to prison he managed to escape from the police.

The 'Uruguay' of the 3rd inst. states that Messrs. Hector Varela and J. Le-long visited Concepcion in a pleasure trip with Captain Fidanza. General Francia is at present in that town. D. Urquiza junr. set out to take charge of the Department of Concordia. There is no truth in the rumours of military preparations by Gen. Urquiza.

The 'Litoral' of Paraná, 1st inst. has an article assuring us of the peaceable intentions of General Urquiza: another on the trade of Paraná, stating its annual exports at a million hard dollars per annum.

CORRIENTES.

We have files of the 'Progreso' to the 30th ult. A soldier on guard at the barracks stabbed his comrade in the thigh: the aggressor was drunk at the time, and has been placed under arrest. It seems he had some spite against the wounded man, who is progressing favorably. The village of Bella Vista having petitioned the Legislature for a piece of waste ground to be sold in aid of the funds for building a church, this has been granted. The conclusion of the contract by Congress with Messrs. Smith, Knight and Co. for the railway through Entre Rios and Corrientes gave great satisfaction.

Major Desiderio Sosa had arrived, with the supposed intention of enlisting a battalion of the line in Corrientes. A young Italian named Antonio Varell was cleaning a pistol when it went off, lodging a bullet in his groin: Drs. Archer and Vidal attended him, extracting the ball, but he died on the following day. Several heavy falls of rain occurred after the 20th ult. A respectable old citizen named Juan Mantilla died on the 28th ult.

We read that the Government has engaged a number of Chaco Indians to serve as couriers for carrying the mails through the Gran Chaco to Salta. This is a great advantage, but we are surprised that the 'Progreso' engages beyond doubt to have a railway constructed through the Gran Chaco next year. The postal empresario is D. Vicente Saravia, who has concluded a contract with the Cacique Naponari and three others including an interpreter named Santiago Saravia.

Among the chapter of accidents is a youth who fell into a well in the Plaza Piso while drawing up a bucket of water: he was taken out dead. D. Jose Ignacio Benitez was assassinated on the 31st ult.

The theatrical company was playing La Mosquita Muerta and other pieces. The currency improved 4 per cent, being 240 to the doubloon, but the Chamber has resolved nothing about the bank-projeets.

SALTA.

We have the 'Actualidad' to the 8th ult. The mutiny which was forestalled was a serious matter—to kill the Governor, Minister, and Colonel, the reward being \$100 per man: in case of failure, horses were to be in readiness to procure their escape. The conspirators were deserters from the 8th Battalion, but Major Alfaro is not implicated. The new organ was put up in the church of San Francisco on the 8th: it was constructed by an Italian, named Colombati. The Rogers American Circus Company were playing at Salta with great success.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The Indians passed Monte Aguara and invaded the province to avenge the outrages on the Franciscan Fathers. Gen. Antonio Taboada with a body of troops set out to meet them, and routed them with a great loss, killing 30 and taking prisoners 75 women and children.

PARANA.

The 'Litoral' and 'Paraná' date to the 5th inst. A meeting was held, at which was elected a committee of twenty persons to study and report on the possibility of making a railway to Nogoyá.

SAN NICOLAS.

The 'Eco del Norte' of Tuesday has no news, everything being dull and quiet. This paper is all in mourning for the late Dr. Chaisaings.

THE UPPER PROVINCES.

We have received papers from San Luis, Paraná, and Santa Fé, which contain little of importance, especially as we are pressed for space.

MAIL-COACHES FROM ROSARIO TO CHILE.

We are happy to announce the arrival in B. Ayres of M. Carmopie of Santiago with proposals for the National Government, of which he solicits a patent for the establishment of a first class line of coaches from Rosario to the capital of Chile by the Planchon pass.

This French gentleman has resided for many years in the sister-republic, and is well-known for several lines of diligences and mail-coaches which he has started, connecting the various towns and ports of Chile where railways do not yet exist. He is one of the most enterprising foreigners in South America, and wishes now to extend his operations beyond the limits of his previous lines.

It is to be hoped that the Argentine Government will shew M. Carmopie every favor: the enterprise he now proposes is much wanted, as, owing to the bad communications existing by land people are forced to take passage by sea for the West Coast. If proper post-houses &c. were stationed along the road to the Cordillera, it would open up a prolific artery of trade and communication, and a proper highway to Chile would not only be a public convenience but serve as a safe-guard against the Indians as soon as it became much frequented.

The character of M. Carmopie is both a guarantee and an advantage for the projected enterprise, and we trust he will not have his tedious journey to Buenos Ayres for nothing. Such men as this are much wanted in South America, and their labors, if properly seconded by those who have charge of the public interests, will result to the development and progress of the country of their adoption.

We wish M. Carmopie every success: he is worth a dozen Colonels, politicians or doctors of law, for the advancement of the republic.

PARANA—GOOD NEWS FOR COTTON.

We have the 'Litoral' and 'Paraná' to the 22nd inst. Public attention is divided between the Sisters of Charity and Cotton, both good auguries for the district. The former have opened their schools for boarders and externs and will impart an excellent female education, besides the Spanish, French and Italian languages.

A foreigner has recently arrived for purpose of taking a large piece of land and laying it under cotton. Some samples sent to Manchester; of this year's cotton, have been declared superior to the best New Orleans, but the Association reproves the party who forwarded them, charging him with an unworthy trick in sending samples of Sea Island, which cannot have been grown in South America. Nevertheless, the 'Paraná' insists that they are genuine.

Dr. Velazco and others are getting up a Society of Beneficence, for which purpose a meeting of the citizens is to be held next Sunday at the club house. A petition is sent to the National Government for the establishment of a Model Industrial School at Paraná. There is still talk of a railway to Nogoyá which it is calculated will cost only half the rate of the Eastern Argentine. The Paraná papers have copied a blunder from their Buenos Ayrean colleagues, making the Eastern Argentine estimate only £13,300 instead of £13,300 per mile.

The 'Litoral' proposes to construct a tramway from the town of Paraná to the beach; estimated cost £8,000. Sor. Parera's cotton has turned out well, and he intends to plant largely this season. Dr. Carriego condemns the generosity of Urquiza in allowing a pension of \$5,000 to the ex-tyrant Rosas, who is said to be very poor at Southampton.

NEW LAND-LAW IN ENTRE RIOS.

The following bill is now before the Provincial Chamber of Entre Rios:

1st. Persons in possession of pasture lands over forty years are hereby recognised proprietors of three-fourths of said lands.

2nd. Those holding same over thirty years shall be entitled to two-thirds, those over twenty years to one-half, and those over five years to one-third.

3rd. The Executive shall transfer titles at once in all the above cases, on legitimate proof being adduced of possession.

4th. All lands not so alienated by Government shall be declared public property, and the temporary squatters ejected.

5th. All sales or gifts of public land before the Constitution of 1853 are hereby declared null and void, unless where the purchaser consummated the transaction by entering into possession.

6th. Such persons as may have bought public lands and paid a deposit without getting possession shall be refunded all payments with the customary interest.

7th. A moderate compensation will be given to such squatters as may be ejected, when possessing over one hundred horned cattle or two hundred sheep.

The property-tax for the ensuing year is placed at 4 per mil on farming, stock and lands, and 6 per mil on house property.

REVOLUTION IN SALTA—INDIAN INVASION.

We have the 'Actualidad' to the 4th inst. On the previous night a mutiny broke out in the barracks, the ring-leader being Sergeant Lucero, who, with six corporals and soldiers of the 8th battalion, had been suborned by Napoleon Uriburu. Their object was to liberate the prisoners under arrest for a previous mutiny on September 8th, but they were luckily surprised and overpowered by the Colonel and officers and placed in irons. For some days this outbreak was expected, and the citizens had armed themselves to maintain order, and on the evening in question assembled in the Plaza.

A serious conflict has arisen between the Governor of Colony Rivadavia on the Bermejo and the Franciscan mission of civilized Indians in the Chaco frontier. More than a year ago the colonists murdered an Indian under shocking circumstances, and the authorities refused to punish the criminals, since which there has been a feeling of hostility, and it would seem that of late the Indians made reprisals. The chief of the colony, one Melecio Frias, hereupon resolved to avenge himself on the Franciscan friars whom he supposed to be instigators of the Indian outrages: he accordingly set out with a body of armed men, burnt the house of Padre Francisco, and would have killed the missionaries but that a crowd of Indians fell upon him, and routed his valiant guard with a volley of arrows.

Frias applied to the authorities of Salta for a reinforcement of 50 men, writing on September 25th that an immense multitude of Indians had surrounded the colony and driven in the furthest settlers, threatening to annihilate the colony for the injury done to their beloved Fathers. On the 1st inst. the Franciscan Prior at Salta despatched Padre Luigi Rossi to investigate and arrange the difficulty. A force of 50 men was got together, but no arms were at hand, and Frias again entreated help, as death and destruction were imminent. The press of Salta had the most slanderous and anti-Christian attacks on the Franciscans, ascribing to them all the blame, whereas the author of the disorder was the ruffian Frias, who invaded a territory beyond his jurisdiction to exterminate the friars with fire and sword. It seems the colony was formerly garrisoned by a company of dragoons, which was disbanded when the 8th Battalion was ordered to that station, but the latter having mutinied, never reached its destination. We think, however, there would be no necessity for a garrison, if the Fathers were left to manage the Indians. What garrison have the Fathers, except the love and obedience of the converted sayages among whom they live?

GO-A-HEADISM IN THE GRAN CHACO.

It is our pleasing duty to inform President Mitre, that an Irish gentleman has applied to the Santa Fé Government for four leagues of land in the 'Gran Chaco,' which have been granted to him. This land lies on the Paraná, almost in front of La Paz, and the enterprising proprietor purposes putting up several 'puestos,' and starting his Gran Chaco estancia with some twenty thousand sheep.

We hear also that a German gentleman has obtained a concession of a hundred square leagues of land, situated also in the Gran Chaco. The concessionaire has three years to bring out 250 families from Europe to settle on the land. The surveyors have been sent by the Government to measure the land: it is bounded on one side by the Paraná, and on the other by the Salado. We hear that the concessionaire will shortly leave for England. As he is a man of capital and large property in the River Plate, we have every hope that the scheme will be carried out.

There is not a spot on the habitable globe about which there is so little known as this fabulously rich country—the 'Gran Chaco.' It extends for thousands and thousands of miles through almost the heart of South America. The fertility of its soil is unrivalled. It abounds with gold, sil-

ver, iron, copper, coal, and the finest timber known, and yet although within but a few days' sail of Buenos Ayres, nothing, absolutely nothing, is known about this fertile waste. An American sailor who was shipwrecked in the river some years ago, travelled through a portion of the Chaco and came out at Asuncion. He stated that the Indians have several towns, and that he followed a beaten road for several hundred miles. He left Paraguay to explore still further the Chaco, but was never since heard of.

President Mitre, there is an intrepid Waterford man gone to plant the Argentine flag in the Chaco. We wish our countryman the most sanguine success.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(Correspondence.)

Flores has again fled, leaving Servando Gomez to run after him. Things are monstrously dull in the Mount, and but for the arrival of the Payta, with news from Europe, there was nothing to talk about. The Bombay is anchored right in front of the city, and is a splendid vessel.

Every one talks here about Paraguay, and there is a rumour in town that Flores is going to revolutionize the Rio Grande before he attacks Montevideo.

The Payta leaves for Chile on Thursday. She has brought out a number of passengers, and several others leave here for Valparaiso in her.

The steamer Paraguay has not yet arrived. There are several going home in her.

Business is very dull, money cheap, and the whole place ruined, utterly ruined, by Flores and his friends in Buenos Ayres.

GREAT NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT D'EU AND PRINCESS ISABELLA.

MR. WELLS' BALLOON ASCENT.

On the 15th instant took place the solemn marriage of the Princess Isabella with M. le Comte D'Eu. The bridal procession left San Cristobal Palace at nine in the morning, passing Rocío and Rua Direita to the city-palace. The crowds attending the procession were extraordinary, and all the windows beautifully decorated by the ladies along the route. In the square fronting the palace the National Guards, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were drawn up, along with the 1st Battalion of Fusiliers. The saloons of the palace were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, in a greater number than ever before seen. Councillor Barbosa da Silva acted as Master of Ceremonies, assisted by D. Leopoldo Augusto Lima, who received the *Corps Diplomatique*; Jose Diaz Lima, who received the Court; D. Antonio Pinheiro, who received the *Corps Legislatif*; D. Paimplona Real, who received the ladies.

At 10.30 the cortege arrived, and was received at the foot of the staircase. After a few minutes the whole assembly set out for the Imperial chapel. The gentlemen-in-waiting, Messrs. Bahia, Cuelho and Madureira carried on three cushions, the contract of the marriage, the grand crosses of the Imperial orders, and the list of questions and answers to be given to the august couple.

Her Imperial Highness, Princess Isabel wore a white silk dress with two flounces of Brussels lace, a wreath of orange blossoms on her brow, and rosettes of the same on her skirts. Her bracelet was of pearls and brilliants, the gift of the ladies of Sergipe, and she also wore the grand-cross of the Cruzeiro of Brazil.

His Royal Highness, Count D'Eu wore the uniform of a field-marshal, with the grand cross of Cruzeiro, a Spanish military decoration, the order of Saxa, and the medal of the Moorish campaign.

The sponsors were: for the Princess—Senator Furtado, president of the Privy Council, and the Marquis Itanhacem. For the Count, the Duke of Saxa, and Marquis of Olinda. The Archbishop of Bahia officiated and went through the usual ceremony.

The Princess said: I, Isabel, Christina, Leopoldina, Augusta, Michaela, Raphaela, Gonzaga, Princess Imperial of Brazil, take you Louis, Philip, Mary, Ferdinand, Gaston of Orleans; Count of Eu, for my lawful husband, according to the rites of our holy mother, the Roman Church.

The Count said: J. Louis, Philip, Marie, Ferdinand, Gaston of Orleans, count of Eu, take you Isabel &c. princess imperial of Brazil for my lawful wife according to the rites of our holy mother the Roman Church.

The ceremony being over, the archbishop entoned a Te Deum, the Emperor at the same time investing the Count with the collar of the order of the Rose. After a prayer of thanks—

giving the royal couple and cortege returned to the audience-chamber of the Palace. From the balconies of the throne-room, their Imperial Majesties and Royal Highnesses passed the troops in review.

The Emperor, taking his seat on the throne, surrounded by the Princes and Princesses, received the corps diplomatique, on whose part the Papal Nuncio pronounced a congratulatory address. Next came the other public bodies of State, who simply handed their addresses to the Minister, and took their congé. The audience lasted an hour and a half. Afterwards, the ladies of the Foreign Ministers were received.

At 2 p.m. the Court withdrew for luncheon, a number of illustrious guests being honored with invitations. The Emperor presented the Archbishop with a splendid gold snuff-box set in diamonds, with the Imperial crest and monogram. To celebrate the happy occasion, his Majesty liberated all the slaves of the Princess's household.

At 3 p.m. the bridal party left the palace, to embark at the Arsenal, on board the Imperial yacht, for Petropolis, where they will fix their residence: they were attended by the Baron and Baroness de Lages and arrived at Petropolis at 6.30. The Emperor, empress and suite returned to San Cristobal.

By decree of same day, his Majesty created the Count D'Eu a field-marshal of the Empire.

At 11 a.m. when the marriage ceremony began, Mr. Wells ascended from Campo Sant Anna in his balloon "Princess Isabel and Count D'Eu," the Brazilian and American flags being attached to his car. The cheers and shouts of the multitude burst forth as he slowly mounted into the air. Having risen to a height of two miles he descended softly and soundly at the Morro Viuva at 12 o'clock. Mr. Wells will make a second ascent on the 24th.

The whole city of Rio was illuminated at night, with brilliant gas-designs of great taste and effect.—*Diario de Rio.*

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The Igurey arrived on the 26th with a supplement of the 'Semanario' to the 18th ult. The telegraph wires were laid down to Villeta, and opened to service on Sunday 16th inst. The first despatches sent were the following:—

To H. Ex. D. Francisco S. Lopez, President of Paraguay.

Telegraphic Station, Villeta, Sunday, 16 Oct. 1864, 7.15 a.m.

With great joy and profound respect I send your Excellency the first despatch of the telegraph-wires in Paraguay, with my sincere congratulations for the happy anniversary of the second Presidency.

May God preserve you many years.
HANS FISCHER.

Received,

R. T. TRUENFELD.

Government House, Asuncion, Oct. 16th, 1864.

His Excellency President Lopez has received with great satisfaction the first telegram, dated at 7.15 this morning from Villeta, commemorating the Presidential anniversary, on occasion of inaugurating the telegraph-wires in the Republic.

His Excellency desires me to congratulate and thank Mr. Hans Fischer, as also the Director Mr. Truenfeld and staff of the telegraph Co. for the happy issue of their labors.

FRANCISCO SANCHEZ.

Manifestos bearing over 100,000 signatures have been sent in from the various parts of the country, approving of the attitude of the Government in respect to Brazil. This is not surprising inasmuch as there is a strong feeling against the Brazilians, and as all Paraguayans know how to read and write the papers are flooded with signatures.

A war with Brazil is now certain, and the Paraguayan army being the best equipped and disciplined in South America, we may expect very formidable operations.

A new chapel is in course of construction at Asuncion. A fire broke out at the pyrotechnic establishment, near the Hospital. Sor Siciliani is performing at the theatre. There was a great bull-fight on the 10th. The wife of Colonel Wisner died on the 11th.

Imports for September \$81,101. Exports \$204,563. Duties \$32,106.

WRECK OF THE "HOMEWARD BOUND"

Report of Capt. Watt, barque "Homeward Bound," from Newcastle, with Coals, for Callao.

After leaving Newcastle everything went along prosperously until we arrived off the "pitch" of the Horn, when we encountered a terrible gale from the westward. Ship laboring heavily

and making much water—made an attempt to "leave to," but without avail. Ship at this time in a most critical position—cavass all blown away and lying right in the trough of the sea, which caused the cargo to shift, after which, shipped a tremendous sea, which swept away everything on deck save a portion of the after house. Made an attempt to right her by cutting away mainmast, but, although righted somewhat, found the water gaining rapidly on us—pump gear disabled and the sea continually breaking over us, and expecting every moment to founder. The mate, next morning, was found dead in his stateroom, supposed to have died through exhaustion. The carpenter, who is now in Montevideo Hospital, had his thigh broken. Next day the weather began to moderate and gave us an opportunity of arranging the pump gear, but on sounding the well we found the water was gaining rapidly on us; we therefore turned to and lightened ship as well as our exhausted state would allow us. After lightening ship, found she made better weather of it, but, not withstanding, we were fourteen days and nights continually at the pumps, before we could free her difficulty, all the time at the mercy of the winds.

Sighted the South Shetlands—the cold intense, and all "iced up." Crew exhausted—no hope of ever reaching port again, being at this time surrounded with ice. Ordered a raft to be made in case of going down, since the ice in some parts very nearly cut us through; however, resolved, for the benefit of all concerned, to make for the nearest port the wind would allow us to steer for. In fact, there was no alternative, consequently we shaped our course for Montevideo, where we arrived on Friday last, after a passage of 86 days from the time we were struck by the sea.

P. S.—It is but just to mention that when outside here, about 150 miles to eastward of Cape St. Mary, spoke a Hanoverian schooner (all black) bound from B. Ayres to Rio Janeiro, who refused me a supply of water, although the weather was fine at the time.

THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.

We have positive information that among the persons in this city possessing earliest information about the new gold mines, was General Mitre, in whose cabinet may be seen a splendid nugget sent to Major Rickard and presented by him to the President. Subsequently Messrs. Moreno, Mansilla, and others saw rich nuggets from the Castaño fields, which placed beyond doubt the truth of the discoveries and made the same more generally known.

It is difficult to guess why General Mitre and the local papers kept so important a discovery secret, since it must be known to the public from private sources. If there was any idea of keeping the mine as state property, such was absurd, and all the obstacles created by the San Juan authorities will be swept away by the impetus of 100,000 miners.

The 'Riojano' of Oct. 21st gives some interesting particulars of the news of the gold-fields which had then reached Rioja. "A great excitement was felt all over the province, on the discovery of the Castaño gold-fields. The nuggets brought to this city, and shewn to everybody, are so rich and varied as to baffle all description; the virgin ore being a network of threads and lumps of the precious metal. The first lot extracted consisted of a ton (medio cajon) of ore, and this mine of fabulous riches has a thousand claimants all at-law with each other, without counting the numberless robberies and tricks going on at Castaño. An experienced assayer examined the metals and reports the ley to be 1.17 marks of pure gold which is equivalent to a thousand ounces of gold per cajon (£2,000 sterling per ton). The stories of Aladdin and the Arabian Nights are outdone: here is the gold to be seen by every one, and the alarm of the discovery is intense."

The 'Zonda' of San Juan says "every day the wonder increases. The latest ores taken to the mining-works at Hilario give three hundred and twenty-five pounds pure gold per cajon (£8,500 sterling per ton) of quartz. The discoveries are at Castaño, in Major Rickard's property, and his agent, D. Antonio Oro, has presented to the Diputado de Minas a petition praying for the embargo and seizure of all the metals extracted. The matter is far more important than we thought."

As soon as the news reaches the surrounding provinces there will be a general 'stampede,' and we very much fear the Argentine Central Railway works will be deserted. In like manner the various frontier garrisons will probably throw down the musket, and clear out for the gold-fields to handle the pick-axe.

When the fever spreads to Buenos Ayres, our labor market will be para-

lysed, as all able-bodied and unmarried men will be off for San Juan. At first it will be productive of grave inconvenience, and as 'Punch' says, "if you want a thing done you must do it yourself." But in the end it will cause immense benefits to accrue to the country, and we are certainly on the eve of the most remarkable change ever seen in these countries.

The announcement will fall like an electric shock in England, and the Liverpool steamers to the River Plate will be crowded with adventurers. From North America they will come mostly by Panama and the Pacific, crossing the Andes from Chile. Sailing ships from Melbourne will cross over to Valparaiso with half a million of people from every nation and clime.

One of the best speculations will be, to take up a convoy of goods, groceries, ready-made clothing, &c.; and we believe some foreigners are about to organize such an expedition, with 15 or 20 well-armed men in a party.

Besides the gentlemen who left on Sunday, per Pavon, en route for Castaño, we learn by private letters that several respectable parties have already started from Cordoba, and among them, we suppose, our eccentric friend "Erin," whose graphic powers of description will shortly enable us to judge exactly of the state of affairs in the new El Dorado.

Even those who at first doubted the wonderful discoveries, now admit that the 'Standard' has turned out correct, and all town is talking about the gold mines, so long ignored by our colleagues. Before Christmas we expect the gold fever will be at its height, and single men and small shopkeepers will be embarking at the Mole to bid adieu for some time to Buenos Ayres, shouting, "hurrah for the gold mines: we're off to Castaño."

THE CASTAÑO GOLD-MINES.

"It is better to be born lucky than rich" says the adage, and our countryman of the San Juan silver-mining Co. is a proof of the truth of it. Mr. Francis Ignatius Rickard left Dublin to seek his fortune, some eight years ago, with the qualifications of a clear head, a determined purpose, a good education and a winning tongue. His history during the last three years has been a series of fortunate strokes, too well known to require repetition, but when an apparent difficulty presented itself in his path, it turns out to be a rock of gold, a climax to the good tricks which Dame Fortune has been playing her spoiled child.

He came to B. Ayres last month with the view of arranging with the remaining share-holders of a company which had become merged in himself. Everybody said "Rickard expects to make a good thing of it, and therefore buys up all the shares": this he himself admitted and succeeded in possessing himself of the whole enterprise. Suddenly before he has time to sign the formulary documents, he is called away by the most astounding news which ever burst on the Argentine Republic since its Independence.

"Gold-fields in San Juan, actually in Rickard's mine of Castaño."

Did Major Rickard know of this gold when he came to B. Ayres? Did he know of it, when he bought up the share-holders in San Juan, and virtually made himself proprietor of the Hilario works and of the company? Did he light on the hidden treasure in some such excursion as when he found the flint arrow-heads of the ancient Quichuas? Did he bury the secret in his breast, dream of treasures to exceed those of Monte-cristo, and move about among us knowing that in his head was the future of the Argentine republic?

The fact of his recent purchase of Castaño, may favor such suspicions as the above. But it must be borne in mind that he also purchased 87 other claims, and chance may have thrown a gold-mine among the number.

In any case it is certain that Major Rickard will be unable to hold possession of the mine, and although the Mining Co. refused to buy or speculate in minerals, we feel assured that Mr. Rickard would not have kept from them so important a fact as the gold of Castaño were he aware of its existence. Neither would he have left Hilario in such case, but rather commenced working the gold veins as fast as possible on his own account.

The Hilario works will now have a profitable business, if only to amalgamate all the gold of Castaño, and we may count ultimately on a splendid issue to the enterprises begun under the San Juan Silver Mining Co.

LATEST FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

As we announced a month ago, the gold discoveries at Castaño, in San Juan, have been on an extraordinary scale, and in spite of the efforts to conceal the whole matter from the public, the secret transpired to such a

degree that the fever broke out and spread with amazing rapidity.

Letters from Cordoba by Saturday's mail, state that there is not a peon remaining in that city, as they have all cleared out en masse for the gold-fields; and people are reduced to do all domestic and other kind of work themselves. For more than 200 leagues from the mining region, the shock of this new earthquake has been felt, and all the able-bodied men are hurrying to the El Dorado of the Andes.

By the time we write the San Juan gold-mines will be flooded not only with adventurers from these provinces, but with thousands of miners from Chile, that country being only two days distant.

Major Rickard, on whose property the gold-fields lie, had reached Cordoba on the 12th ult., and was hurrying in all haste to Tontal and Hilario, fearful that the works of the silver-mining company would be completely abandoned. His agent, Sor Oro, had embargoed the mine of Castaño as Rickard's property, but no power on earth will be able to resist an influx of miners, and it will happen as in Australia, that the Government must allow them to dig in claims, on payment of a small licence-fee which will go to compensate Rickard.

The first samples extracted were taken to Hilario, where luckily the machinery is on the spot to "beneficiate" the auriferous quartz. The returns, as published, shew an almost fabulous value, a thousand ounces of gold to the cajon, and even 325 lb. pure metal to the cajon (which is a measure of two tons) of quartz. Such figures indicate pretty clearly that silver will no longer be worth working, and we can readily understand how the two fellows (mentioned by our correspondent) picked up 560 ounces of gold in a couple of days.

If there was any object in cloaking up these discoveries a month after the "Standard" had announced them on good authority, such end is completely frustrated, and some of the parties who left this city last Sunday, for the diggings will soon send us fuller accounts.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING AT BELGRANO.

The revival of the English races, after a lapse of three years, has been attended with a success and brilliancy far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friends, and the spring meeting passed off with such *clat* as to cause the foreign community in general and breeders of mestiza horses in particular the most unfeigned pride and satisfaction.

From an early hour on the 6th inst., morning, the road to Belgrano was thronged with carriages, dog-carts and horsemen en route for the race-course, and the Northern railway took out several trains of pleasure-seekers.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RACES.

The Trial Stakes. Once round. Premium, \$3,000. Entries, \$600, h.f. Four entries—

Saino horse Engañador, h. b., 1; weight, 145lb. Saino gelding Changador, creole, 2; weight, 150lb. Cream gelding Cockcrow, h. b., 3; 145lb.

Betting—1 to 1 on Engañador against the field.

The favorite went off with the lead, was never headed, and won in a canter by two lengths. Time, 2m. 28sec.

Amateur Stakes—Half round. Entries, \$400, with \$5,000 added. Nine subscribers—

Colorado horse Volunteer, h. b., 1. Chestnut gelding De las Animas, cr. 2. Colorado horse Capillero, h. b., 3.

Betting even. Volunteer against the field. Capillero was freely backed against De las Animas, and a good deal of money changed hands.

De las Animas went off with a commanding lead, and was only headed on entering the straight running by Volunteer, who won easily by a length. Capillero a bad third; the rest nowhere. Run in 1m. 7sec.

Buenos Ayres' Stakes—Once and a half round. Entries, \$400, with \$5,000 added. Five subs.

Saino horse Belgrano, h. b., 1. Picaso gelding Flojo, creole, 2. Pangare Buey del Salado, creole, 3. Saino gelding La Zingara, creole, 4.

Betting—Belgrano and the field.

The favorite went off with the lead, but in front of staid, first round, was pulled back and the Flojo was indulged with the lead until near home, when the favorite came with a rush and landed an easy winner by a length. Run in 3m. 35s.

Ladies' Purse—Once round. Entry \$500 with 7500 added. 6 subs.

Chestnut horse Porteno, h. b., 1. Malacara horse Lighthouse, h. b., 2.

Colorado gelding Flying Jib, creole, 3. Betting on this race was principally on Lighthouse, who was the favorite.

4 and 5 to 1 were freely given against Porteno.

Porteno went off with the lead, in which he gallantly maintained till the finish, and was landed a winner, the favorite coming in a good second. Time 2 m. 25 s.

Challenge Stakes—Two rounds. Entry \$400 with \$6,000 added. 4 subs. Colorado gelding Ituzaingo, creole, 1. Oseuro gelding Catriel, creole, 2. Doradilla gelding Crudo, creole, 3. Betting on Ituzaingo against field.

The favorite took the lead closely pressed by Catriel, who ran a game race, but was never able to get up, and old Ituzaingo was landed an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Run in 5 m.

Committee Purse—Once round. Entry \$400 with \$5,000 added. 4 subs.

Saino horse Gaucho Pobre, h. b., 1. Oseuro gelding Cocktail, creole, 2. Colorado Sin Fin, creole, 3.

Betting—5 to 1 on Gaucho Pobre, against the field.

The favorite started off with a most commanding lead, but about half round was pulled in, and the Cocktail took the lead, which, however, he was soon deprived of by the favorite, who was landed an easy winner. Sin Fin walked in. Time, 2m. 26sec.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses). Entry, \$200, with \$400 added. Three subs. Catch weights.

Saino gelding Trywell, 1. Picaso, do. Flojo, 2. Malacara horse Lighthouse, 3.

Trywell went off with the lead, closely followed by Flojo and Lighthouse, but was never headed, and landed a winner by a couple of lengths.

PETITION TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1864.

To The Right Honorable Earl Russell, K.G., etc., etc., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

The undersigned British Merchants and residents in Buenos Ayres have learned with the greatest regret the intended removal of Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Frank Parish, from his post in this city, on promotion to the Consul-Generalship in Cuba.

Fully impressed with the kindness of the motives which have induced your Lordship to confer this honor upon Mr. Parish, we nevertheless feel pained at the prospect of his departure from this country, where his thorough knowledge of its people, language and institutions, no less than the "prestige" attaching to his name, for his own sake and for that of his father, have enabled him to render the British community so many important services, both in his official and private capacities.

We therefore humbly pray that your Lordship will reconsider an appointment which would deprive us of the valued services of our much-esteemed Consul.

We are your Lordship's humble

And obedient Servants.

Thomas Armstrong,

E. Lamb,

J. C. Thompson,

Henry A. Green & Co.,

E. Ashworth & Co.,

W. S. Havercroft,

Drabble, Brothers,

Nicholson, Green, & Co.,

Parlane, Graham, and Co.,

Daniel Mackinlay,

C. T. Getting & Co.,

Semple, Drysdale, and Co.,

George Brownell & Co.,

Darbyshire & Co.,

J. H. Green, Manager River

Plate Bank,

J. H. Denby,

W. Cripps,

J. F. Stanfield,

M. Forrester,

Thos. B. Josling,

H. N. Hart,

C. W. Benn,

W. C. Thompson,

Wm. Downes,

Shaw, Barbour,

Lamb Bros.,

A. Barbour & Co.,

T. H. Jones,

Wm. Thompson,

John Greenway,

Michael Carroll,

John Hart,

Chas. Darbyshire,

R. Colton,

R. McClymont,

Wanklyn & Co.,

Rev. J. Smith, Scotch Church

John Davidson,

A. Williamson,

Thos. D. Peters,

J. G. Russell,

C. F. Woodgate,

Henry Harratt,

Rev. A. D. Fahy, Irish Pastor,

M. G. & E. T. Mulhall, Editors

of "Standard."

J. Chapman,

J. C. Simpson,

W. Mackern,

H. Tompkinson,

James Brown,

J. P. Wells,

P. Pongard.

Théâtre Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

VENDREDI 11 NOVEMBRE.

3eme representation de l'abonnement.
Les Folies Dramatiques,
Grand vaudeville en cinq actes.

Here at Last!

JOHN LOVELLY,

The Young Wizard of the North.

He is a pupil of Professor Anderson, the celebrated Wizard of the North, just arrived from Havana, and will commence his magnificent entertainment, together with a lyric association, on Sunday, Nov. 13th; also for the first time in this city, the celebrated and accomplished singer and artiste, Señora Amey, who will also appear at the Colon Theatre on Sunday.

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

BY B. BAICARCE AND CO.

A house consisting of two divisions, and all the furniture, situated Nos. 485 and 487 Calle Moreno, 12 squares from Plaza Victoria and 3 from Plaza Lorea, by order of the owner, owing to change of residence.

On Thursday, 16th inst., at noon precisely, For cash and to the highest bidder, the following furniture:—
Parlor—A fine-toned perpendicular piano, of mahogany, two splendid full-length French mirrors, a suite of Hamburg furniture, sofa of crimson Spanish velvet, 3 arm-chairs, 9 chairs, a centre marble-table, gilt Indian do., carpet, pictures &c.
Ante-sala—A fine mirror, sofa, chairs, German wardrobe-table, carpet, &c.
Bed-chamber—German mahogany bedstead with bedding, &c., a wardrobe lined with oak, a marble wash-stand, carpet, glass, and ornaments.
Dining-room—A mahogany dinner table, sideboard do., with glass, timepiece, chairs, cupboard, glass, and china ware.
Bed-room—Iron bedstead, wash-stand, chairs, carpet and sofa.
Afterwards will be sold the house and land, suitable for a family residence, or a house of business, such as a bakery, mill, barraca, &c. It stands on 20½ yards front south, by 66½ in depth, built as follows:—
A large parlor and hall, two bedrooms, dining room, passage and apartment in first yard; two rooms, kitchen and out-offices in second yard. The house is new with aroter roof, tiled floors, ceilings and papering. On the east side is a large depot fifty yards by six; the timber is urunday and quebracho, the motor of lime and Roman cement, and the front has cornices, fine door and windows, the depot having its own door and window to the street. The first yard is 13½ yards by 11½ well tiled, the door is marble; the second yard measures 11½ yards by 12 with a good well, an iron railing separating the garden of fruit trees and a pigeon-house for 250 birds.
Persons interested may inspect the premises in person, or by agent, after 10 a.m. any day. The sale will be in two lots: the eastern with the depot and a room, having 10½ yards front, and the west with same front and dwelling-house.
Op nly

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 "

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.
WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.
WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares.
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

There is but little to chronicle since the sailing of the last English packet. The state of affairs in the Argentine Republic being unaltered, everything is going on well, and if the revolution in the Banda Oriental could be only brought to a termination the prosperity of the River Plate would be without alloy.

Advices from the interior provinces are of the most cheering nature. The news respecting the gold discoveries in San Juan have been fully confirmed, and people from all quarters are rushing to the diggings. Unfortunately a most vexatious litigation has arisen as to the ownership of the mines which will ultimately result in riot and disorder, should the authorities persevere in the attempt to keep all the gold for

themselves. The last dates we have from San Juan state that a party has extracted one thousand ounces of gold out of a cajan, or two tons of rock or quartz, and that all that is required to make San Juan another California, are hands, pickaxes and shovels. We hope to see some intelligent miners arriving soon, as it is now beyond all doubt that gold in immense quantities exists at the foot of the Cordillera.

The past season has been so extremely favorable that for many years we have not had such a plethora of fat cattle as at present. In the province of Corrientes the horned cattle are so abundant that the estancieros are obliged to export them on their own account. In Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, and Banda Oriental, the prolific increase of sheep is unprecedented, and both producers and consumers admit that the clip of 1864 is the finest, cleanest, and best in every respect ever known in the River Plate.

The long-talked-of bill for the redemption of the paper dollar has at last passed both houses, and is now the law of the land, but few believe that it will ever effect the object for which it was framed. The news from Europe which the Chilean steamer Payta brought us had a most unfavorable effect on our market, gold has suddenly risen and produce fallen. As yet we are happy to say no failures of importance have occurred, but the greatest fears are entertained that a commercial crisis is at hand, which, it is thought, however, will be limited to native shop-keepers who have been trading on a rather extended credit.

Our railways are proceeding with undiminished vigor: the Southern Railway has the rails laid out to and beyond the first station, the Lomas de Zamora, and the locomotive runs to and fro daily; the Northern Railroad is being extended to the Tigre, Mr. Mills taking charge of the work; the Western Railway is now almost finished to Mercedes, and will be extended to Chivilcoy, for the Government account unless previously sold; the Boca Railroad is steadily progressing, the rolling stock is shortly expected out, and the Argentine Central, under the able management of Mr. Wheelwright, is pushing ahead with the greatest activity.

Several foreigners have recently established themselves on the banks of the Parana as cotton planters. Fortunately we have been able to supply them with fresh seed; and, though the beginning is small, we hope yet it will lead to great results. It seems utterly hopeless to expect that the natives will sow cotton; we are glad, therefore, that foreigners have at last taken up the matter, and hope and believe they will be as successful in cotton planting as they have been in wool growing in the River Plate.

The Flores' revolution which still continues in the adjoining republic is causing the most serious complications in the River Plate. The Brazilian squadron has at last left Buenos Ayres for the River Uruguay for the purpose of blockading some of the river ports. The Brazilian invasion has caused great excitement in many parts of the Argentine Republic, and if permitted to continue will, it is feared, lead to a fearful revolution in some of our provinces. President Mitre's non-intervention policy is regarded by all impartial persons with the greatest distrust, and the national securities of the Argentine Republic are selling at a discount of 60 per cent, which can only be accounted for by the general want of confidence in the actual administration.

During the last two years this republic has enjoyed peace with but very slight interruption, and in that short epoch the nation has made the most

giant strides. It is our unpleasant duty to remark that if the Flores revolution drag us into a war, the Government which tolerated the existence of a revolutionary committee is solely to blame for the consequences.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Billingham's Angora goat auction was attended yesterday by over 100 persons. The animals looked fine and handsome, but decided goats and nowise resembling sheep as Malte Brun would have us believe. They suffered nothing by the voyage from Cape of Good Hope, and are very tame. They were put up at \$1,000 each (1st lot) but not a single bid was given, and the auction was accordingly closed. We understand Mr. Buschenthal has offered \$200 (silver) each for the males, and \$10 for the females. Subsequently a lot of 40 German rams was put up at \$300 each, but none of the Irish, American, French or Argentine spectators would bid, although an offer of \$1,500 each for some of the best had been made in the morning. Don Mariano's speech about the goats, and protection of a new industry, was highly amusing.

Sor Zamudio publishes the Official notice that the Bank will burn on Monday nine millions of our depreciated currency, and the public is invited to attend the bonfire.

The 'Nacion Argentina' reports that the Montevidean Government has solicited the protectorate of Victor Emmanuel. It remains to be seen how England and France would view an Italian colony in Banda Oriental but in our opinion it would be infinitely preferable to Brazilian annexation or Florista republicanism. Two Italian steam-frigates are daily expected from Gibraltar.

M. Mentzer, a type-founder resident in Calle Esmeralda, complains in the 'Nacional' that he was arrested on suspicion of forging bank notes, and kept two days in the Police. As he remarks, the best and easiest way to forge money is by lithographing, a trade totally different from his; and we believe him an honest, hard-working man, as he has bought old type from us more than once, and always paid in good money. We may observe, that he is the first type-founder who came to Buenos Ayres; but we learn that modern improvements have reached the art of forging by photography, a fact M. Mentzer seems unaware of.

It is reported that the Brazilian army arrived on Sunday, at Valentin, a place distant 18 leagues from Salto; this confirms our anticipation as to the cause of the evacuation of the latter town by the Government garrison, which has fallen back to Paysandu. The Brazilians will enter Salto without opposition, shouting "Viva, Dom Pedro, Muera la Republica."

The news of cotton in Liverpool is so unfavourable, that we expect to incur a loss on the parcel we sent, per Paraguay. But those who paid a real per lb. (33 per cent over the 'Standard' price) for seed cotton, will burn their fingers most lamentably.

The Club del Plata 'tertulia' came off last night, and was well attended; according to custom, there was no supper, but refreshments and intellectual conversation, interspersed with physical exercise and hilarity.

We hear that a coach auction in Calle Maypu came off on Wednesday, in which carriages and harnesses were sold for a song. Unfortunately, in Buenos Ayres the cost is a coachman, and hay for the horses: otherwise the rig-out is so cheap, we might all keep tandem.

The Mersey will probably arrive with the mails on Sunday morning, but her news is what is termed 'fambre,' being anticipated and after-dated by the Payta.

The Rosario papers complain much of the Indian depredations on the frontier of Cordoba. Since October 1st they made five incursions: in the last they were surprised by the estancieros who killed 12 of them, took one prisoner, and recovered 1,500 head of cattle. A boy of 13 years distinguished himself in the pursuit.

On Saturday we may expect very important news per Pávon, from the new gold-fields of San Juan, as the diligence from Mendoza or Cordoba is sure to bring to Rosario fresh details about the wonderful mines of Castaño. The 'Cosmopolita' which at first threw cold water on the discovery now says "it is the most important news of the day, and the editor has written to San Juan for further particulars, with a geological description of the vein, and

the facility for extracting the precious metal."

The French packet will leave tomorrow. Our Weekly and Packet editions contain all the stirring news of the day, and will be on sale at the office to-day until 1 p.m.

Captain Hunter of the steamer Esmeralda has got up a company in Corrientes for the purchase in England of a river steamboat to run from this port or Rosario to Corrientes. We understand all the shares are taken up, and the new vessel will be more suitable in speed, economy, &c., for said route, although the Esmeralda is decidedly a *bijou*, and we hope so elegant a vessel will be placed on a more frequented route.

The Minister of War has issued a decree ordaining that all soldiers and officers who travel on the Western Railway shall henceforward, unless supplied with an order from the War-Office, pay their fares the same as civilians. It appears that our military men were so fond of traveling on the Western Railway gratis that Mr. Haedo began to get tired of the business.

We learn that the King of Holland has despatched the screw-steamer Coehoorn, 10 rifled guns and 80 horsepower, to the river Uruguay, with instructions to protect Dutch residents and their properties from the armed marauders styled Blancos or Colorados, who have recently committed outrages on the estancia of a Dutch farmer.

The 'Nacional' having stated that the Foreign Amateur Racing Society intends to have another meeting this season, we have been instructed to contradict the same as wholly incorrect.

Passengers from Montevideo inform us that the Paraguayan Consul in that city announces the march of 5,000 Paraguayan troops across the Misiones (disputed territory of Corrientes) as a *fait accompli*. If this be true, we may expect war, as President Mitre will regard it a violation of Argentine territory. We are surprised that it could be known in Montevideo before Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Reilly has favoured us with two excellent photographs of the late foreign races at Belgrano. No. 1 is the stand-house crowded with occupants, taken from the north side and embracing the part of the course near the winning-post. The motley crowd of spectators has a good effect. No. 2 is the Belgrano railway station, covered with flags of all nations, and the train has just arrived with the turf-loving community. We understand most of the English residents have subscribed for copies, and we confidently recommend the work as deserving their patronage.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The Montevidean Government has just negotiated a loan with the merchants in Montevideo through the brokers Layalle and Co. for the sum of four hundred thousand national dollars. The Government has issued bonds at 87½ per cent, bearing 12 per cent interest, secured by the custom-house building.

The steamer Pulaski was sold on Tuesday to an Italian for eleven thousand pats. She now carries the Italian flag, and will be immediately sent up the river.

The Tevere has had her funnel taken down, and she is undergoing repairs. She will not be ready to sail for a fortnight.

The fortifications are being carried on with the greatest vigor, particularly down at the bay side, and a *chevaux de frise* at each of the barricades. The National Guard are on duty every night.

At the Paso Molino there is stationed a regiment of soldiers, and two pieces of cannon command the bridge.

No sales of new wool have yet been effected; the estancieros expect five pats per arroba.

Mr. Murray of the Northern railway was to leave for England in the Paraguay, which arrived on Wednesday afternoon.

The Uruguay arrived from Liverpool with sixty passengers and a large cargo. She made a splendid voyage—(33 days) and beat the packet.

Business is dull, but money is very cheap; second-class bills discounted at 9 per cent.

DEFEAT OF FLORES.

DESPATCH OF GENERAL GOMEZ.

CAPTURE OF BAGGAGE AND ARTILLERY.

Head-quarters on march, South of Caballero, Nov. 7th, 1864.

To the President of the Republic. By previous despatches I informed your Excellency that the traitor Flores was marching to cross the Yi, at the Villaboa ford, and that he probably meant to cross the Rio Negro at Toros

or Quinteros, but as I pursued him closely he was unable to do so, and therefore turned off towards Durazno. I am following so hotly after him, that I have gone 21 leagues in these two days and give the rebels time neither to eat nor sleep.

Notwithstanding the precipitate retreat of the rebels, they commit the most awful excesses on their route: they cut the throats of all the sheep on Cardoso's estancia, lanced 1,800 sheep belonging to the late Major Nievas, and burnt down the establishment of a Frenchman named Touchet at Caballero.

Such is the conduct of the soi-distant Liberator, which ought to cause the attention of the foreign Ministers, as the scoundrel in his death-agony attempts to convert the country into a heap of ruins.

In the pursuit we have captured a rifled cannon, two carts, two waggons with ammunition and supplies. Your Excellency will see how demoralized is the rebel army; not stopping to eat or sleep, and their men deserting and passing over to me every day.

Being in haste to march, I remain, &c.,
SERVANDO GOMEZ.

LATEST NEWS OF FLORES.

We have direct intelligence from the army of "liberators." When the courier left, General Flores's troops were encamped on the bank of the Yi, with the Government army of Servando Gomez on the opposite side, and the river between. Both armies were frequently drawn up in line of battle, near a ford, but Gomez declined either to cross, or to accept combat.

The army of Flores is composed as follows:—
1st corps, on the right, under Gen. Caraballo, with 450 infantry.
2nd corps, on the left, under Col. Borges, with 400 infantry.

The centre, under Flores in person, with 200 infantry, and an artillery division under Ventura Rodriguez. Flores was waiting for reinforcements under Col. Enrique Castro, who had 500 men north of Rio Negro, and Col. Fidelis with another corps. Couriers had been despatched advising them of the Colorado rendezvous. Without counting these two corps, Flores had about 4,000 men.

Guerrilla fighting with infantry and artillery was of daily occurrence. Capt. Cardoso swam his company over the river Yi, and, surprising a detachment of Government troops, killed several of them besides taking sixty fat horses. The town of Mercedes is still held by the Colorados, and Flores has left there an infantry depot which will receive orders to join the main body.—*Nacional*.

LAND-FEVER IN SANTA FE.

The speculation in land continues brisk. Two square leagues of camp, situate on the extremity of our southern frontier, have been sold at 2,000\$ Bolivian (£350) per league, and it is now very difficult to find lands with soft grass in the department of Rosario unless at extravagant prices. On the line of the Central railway, at a distance of 15 or 20 leagues from this city, people are offering for lands with hard grass as much as 3,000 and up to \$5,000 Bolivian per league.

Messrs. Wild and Perkins land-brokers have camp in that neighborhood for sale at \$3,000. As the department of Rosario is now used up, and all over-run and occupied by farmers, it would be well for new-comers to look out for such lands on the line of railway; for, lands thereabout, though 20 or 25 leagues distant, are no farther than those of Pávon, where some of the largest and finest estancias are now established.

At a distance of 9 or 10 leagues from Rosario, a piece of land, measuring 1700 yards wide by 3000 long, has been sold at a dollar and a half the yard width, which amounts to about £430 sterling, and a few hours after the sale the buyer was offered 800\$ (£140) for his bargain, which he refused.

All the land between Rosario and the city of Santa Fé must increase accordingly in value, but at present it is very thinly settled, and here there is a fine field for speculation.

Any one travelling from Rosario to Cordoba by the Camino del Norte must have admired the magnificent virgin camps along the route, which have not yet felt the hand of the husbandman or the foot of other animals than the deer and the ostrich. The colonies which are to be here established by the Central Argentine railway Co. along the line will render the adjacent lands in a very short time highly valuable.

Lands in Cordoba are also attracting much notice, and parties coming from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to invest in camp, often proceed to that province, where excellent tracts near the line of railway may be procured

cheaper than in Santa Fé. These settlers will render us a great service, as the Indians will not venture to make descents upon our frontiers.—*El Cosmopolita, Rosario.*

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The works of this railway are progressing rapidly, and we learn with pleasure that the contractors are doing their best to have the road open to San Vicente in February. The rails are all laid a couple of miles beyond the Lomas de Zamora, and bricks are being made for the San Borombon viaduct which will be commenced shortly. Of the four schooners which left England three have arrived, and the one which was believed to be lost has been heard from in Sierra Leone; she is expected shortly. The contractors find no scarcity whatever of hands, and all the earthworks from San Vicente to Chascomus are already contracted for. The materials for the Riachuelo bridge are at present landing. The contractors have rails enough on hand to finish the line to San Borombon; the Joseph Bushby arrived on Wednesday with a cargo of rails; we understand there are a dozen vessels at present discharging in port for the contractors; there are now three locomotives at the works; the station-house in the Plaza Constitution will be a very fine building, and will be finished in January; the station-house in Chascomus will be shortly commenced.

We cannot too highly praise the exertions of Messrs. Crawford and Rumball, who had many difficulties to contend with: the solidity of the road, as far as is finished, is the theme of universal praise.

THE NEW ADMIRAL OF THE STATION.

Rear Admiral Hon. Charles Gilbert John Brydon Elliot, R.N., C.B., entered the Royal Navy, May 3, 1832, and obtained his first Commission, June 27, 1838. Was appointed to the *Kodney*, August 28, 1838, and to the *Talbot*, October 25, 1838, on the Mediterranean Station, where, having assumed the command of the *Hazard*, July 16, 1840, he served at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. Was promoted to be Captain, August 16, 1841, and shortly afterwards joined the *Spartan*, and served on the North American and West Indian Station, till 1845. Accompanied the late Earl of Minto as Private Secretary, on his Special Mission to Switzerland and Italy in 1847 and 1848. Was appointed a C.B. September 12, 1857, and naval A.D.C. to the Queen, December 2, 1857. Was appointed to the command of the *Cressy*, on the Mediterranean Station, April 27, 1859 and to the *St. Jean d'Acre* in 1860. Was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White, August 5, 1861.

PROJECTED SECESSION OF ENTRE-RIOS AND CORRIENTES.

Among the many complications likely to be caused by an alliance of the Argentine Government with Brazil, is a rupture with General Urquiza who is viewed with jealousy by the ultra party of Buenos Ayres and possibly fears that unless he take precautions his fate may one day be that of Rosas or the Chacho. His friendly relations with Montevideo and the President of Paraguay are well known, and as Brazil threatens war to both, he can hardly be expected to join with Dom Pedro II.

We do not believe that President Mitre will ever attempt so incongruous and unpopular an alliance as Buenos Ayres with Brazil, and therefore the danger of Entre-Rioan secession is all but imaginary; however, as the official organ threw out a "feeler" the other day in this sense, we may be permitted to anticipate that the consequence would certainly be, what is expressed in the following correspondence to the *Philo-Brazilian* organ *Nacional*, under date—Concordia, (Entre Rios) November 8th, 1864.

"We are on the eve of great events in this province. It seems General Urquiza is acting in bad faith towards the President of the Argentine republic. A pronunciamento is said to be meditated, and the programme is bloody. General Urquiza is about to make the province secede, with the connivance of the President of Paraguay and the Montevidean Government, in order to compel the Brazilian troops from the Banda Oriental. Corrientes and Entre Rios will declare themselves independent of the Argentine republic and form one new state under the Presidency of Gen. Urquiza and the protectorate of Paraguay."

For some time back the *Nacional* has published alarming rumors respecting Entre Rios without any foundation, but whether this letter is true or false, the programme is not impossible, and General Mitre ought to meditate before he crosses the Rubicon and trust all to the hazard of a die.

IMPRESSIONS OF ROSARIO.

Rosario, Nov. 8, 1864.

Dear Sir,

As I have no longer the opportunity of seeing your pleasant countenance, I adopt the best substitute, and thus converse with you through the gray goose-quill (rather the black steel pen), and with my esteemed friends of the City of the Pampas, through the columns of your spy 'Standard.'

Have you ever been at this great city, where our steamers and sailing vessels lie alongside of our wharves, and take in their freight without the necessity of a mile's journey in a light craft to get it aboard? Have you ever been at this Queen of the North, as Porthopolis is Queen of the West in the United States, and ramble on the shores of our noble river, which is said to be navigable more than two thousand miles above us? But especially have you ever been at our Grand Central Hotel, which was opened a few months ago, and is conducted by two enterprising North Americans? If you have not, I assure you, you will not find many places in the Argentine Republic equal to it: the spacious and elegant rooms, the excellent table, the situation looking on the river, above all the attention of the gentlemanly owners, make it a home and a perfect rest to the traveler.

Dr. Rawson is stopping here since yesterday. We had a grand serenade in honor to him last evening, and while I write the music of the morning salute sounds upon my ears.

Yours truly,

A. Z.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

Balance for the month of October, 1864:—

DEBIT.	
Capital paid up	\$ 2,000,000
Reserved	337,643 66
Accounts Current and	
Deposits	7,340,685 61
Emission	2,355,249 58
	\$12,033,578 85
CREDIT.	
Bills receivable	\$ 2,970,607 84
Accounts Current	8,149,945 13
Cash	93,025 88
	\$12,033,578 85

E.O.E.

Montevideo, Nov. 5, 1864.

(Signed)

J. P. MAUA & Co.

J. L. DA COSTA GUIMARAENS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Admissions, exclusive of British seamen, from January:

	Orbits	20 dols. n. diem	50 dols. p. diem
January	8	7	1
February	7	13	1
March	9	11	2
April	6	5	—
May	13	7	4
June	6	7	—
July	6	8	—
August	10	7	3
September	11	7	2
October	19	6	2
	95	78	15

BUSHENTAL LOAN.

The following numbers were drawn in the quarterly lottery, of the 8th inst., to be amortized, according to law, at par value.

Titulos de la serie C.

251	1073	2100
259	1213	2301
319	1360	2340
446	1502	2350
464	1504	2530
947	1528	2531
1066	1628	2657

AMERICA.

HEAVY FIGHTING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

GENERAL EARLY REINFORCED.

SHERIDAN ISOLATED.

ANOTHER LOAN FOR THE NORTH.

New York, Oct. 5, Morning.

Further details of the operations of Grant's left on the south-west of Petersburg state that on Friday the 5th corps and two divisions of the 9th corps carried the two first lines of the Confederate defences, but advancing further a gap was formed between the 5th and 9th corps, through which the Confederates charged and flanked the 9th corps, capturing two thousand prisoners.

On Saturday the Federals advanced three-quarters of a mile, and entrenched themselves close to the south side of the railroad.

The Confederate main line of defences in Meade's front cannot easily be carried. The Confederates were found in force behind the formidable defences on the Boynton road, over which they receive supplies by wagon.

On Thursday the 10th and 18th corps, under Birney, had crossed to the north side of the James, and advanced towards Richmond by the Newmarket road. The 10th corps carried Newmarket Heights, and advanced two miles. They then assaulted the Laurel-hill works, but were repulsed, and withdrew to the junction of the Varina and Newmarket roads.

The 10th corps lost 1,500 men, and a negro corps suffered severely.

The 18th corps drove the Confederates to Chippin's Bluff, which they captured after desperate fighting. On the following day the Confederates made several ineffectual attempts to recapture the main position. They succeeded in retaking one redoubt near the river. A small federal force of infantry and cavalry penetrated into the inner line of the works east of Richmond, meeting no resistance.

Sheridan is at Harrisonburg preparing to drive Early from Brown's Gap.

Sheridan's cavalry has visited Stanton and Waynesborough, and destroyed the bridges and railroads between those places.

The Richmond papers declare Sheridan to be retreating.

General Price, with a force estimated at 20,000 and 5,000 recruits taken in Missouri, is advancing on Rolla in three columns—the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the left under Cooper, and the centre under his own personal command.

No communication has yet been established with Every's forces, who has evacuated Pilot Knob. Price has burned De Soto, and destroyed the Iron Mountain railroad. The Federals are concentrated in Jefferson City, which they are fortifying.

Rosencrantz has taken the field against Price.

Admiral Farragut is fortifying Fort Morgan. The Federal gunboats have not approached Mobile.

Forrest has demanded the surrender of Huntsville Alabama, which the Federals refused. Fighting is progressing.

The Confederates have demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia.

No despatches have been received from Sherman for several days.

Vigorous efforts are being made to drive off Forrest and Wheeler.

The military authorities have suppressed a leading Democratic journal at Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised a loan of \$40,000,000 in 5-20 six per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds.

The amount of the public debt announced on the 30th September is \$1,960,000,000.

A panic prevails at Chicago, where large bank failures have taken place.

The steamer *Matagorda* has been captured.

General Grant having captured the first line of fortifications around Petersburg, assaulted the second line, but was severely repulsed with heavy loss. The Confederates attempted to regain the other fortifications, but were unsuccessful.

Nothing has occurred within the last two days.

General Longstreet's corps has reinforced General Early, and it is said Sheridan is completely isolated.

Early's recent victory over Sheridan is confirmed.

No news from General Sherman during the last three days.

Great excitement exists in Missouri.

The Confederates under General Price are destroying and pillaging everything.

The communications with Generals Ewing and Mower are cut off.

Latest Mobile despatches contradict the report that Federal gunboats are near the city.

Gold, 191½. Stocks depressed; Illinois Central, 117½; New York Central, 115½. Wheat dull. Sugar heavy. Pork firm. Cotton dull, with a downward tendency. Freight dull.

VESSELS ARRIVED SINCE ENGLISH PACKET.

British—*Banshee*, New York; *Georgina*, Bristol; *Virginia*, San José; *Volante*, and *Passitea*, Newport; *Cupido*, Bordeaux; *Venus*, London; *Warren*, Westsels; *Albion*, Glasgow; *Eugenie*, St. John's; *Mary Helena*, Holland; *Granada*, E. Indies.

America—*Richmond*, Bangor.

French—*Ascension*, and *Profit Paul*, Montevideo; *Anna*, Bayonne; *St. Michel*, Bordeaux; *J. B. V. No. 1*, Cette; *Canton*, Marseilles.

Danish—*Maria*, Hamburg.

Norwegian—*Peder Aeneus*, Hamburg.

Dutch—*Herold*, August, and *Corndia*, Elizabeth, Rotterdam; *Nicola*, Albert, Amsterdam.

Spanish—*Proleta*, Havana.

Prussian—*Klawitter*, New York.

Hanoverian—*Revertdina*, Maldonado.

Oldenburg—*Anna*, Lond n.

Argentine—*Maria*, New York.

Montevidean—*Magdalena*, Barcelona.

Salt—The *Saladeros* not having yet commenced working, this article is little looked for, and rates are weak. The Canton's cargo from Cadiz sold at 94 reales ftes, per fanega.

Coal—This article is heavy, and present prices cannot be quoted over 12 hard dollars per ton for Cardiff.

Lumber—N. American pine keeps up the same good stand as last month, and we quote from New York at 42 to 43½ ftes. per thousand feet, according to assortment. Other kinds fetch 36 to 38½.

FREIGHTS.

The approach of the busy season has given a certain impulse to transactions, and some freights have been made at a slight advance on last rates. Still, seeing the amount of disposable tonnage in port, and the bad news from Europe, we do not expect an immediate rise in rates.

VESSELS CLEARED SINCE THE SAILING OF THE ENGLISH PACKET.

For Antwerp—The Dutch barque *Maria*, by J. P. Boyd and Co., with 7000 horns, 4489 dry cowhides, 1226 salted do., 1200 dry horsehides, 281 bales wool, 41 do horsehair, 2 do sheepskins.

For New York—The National bque. *Carolina* by Green and Co., with 4524 dry cowhides, 25 do sheepskins, 14 do deerskins, 5 do nutria, 4 do kidskins, 8 do goatskins, 653 bales wool, 42 do horsehair, 7 do ostrich feathers, 3 do hide-cuttings, 350 matting.

For Antwerp—The Italian barque *Criolla*, by Raggio, with 6165 dry cowhides, 5178 salted do, 200 dry horsehides, 3191 salted do, 82 pipes tallow, 92 boxes do, 757 bales wool, 3 do horsehair, 83 do sheepskins, 20 do deerskins, 30,000 horns, and 30 fanegas salt.

For Brazil—The Dutch brig *Elizabeth*, by Bann and Co., with 1000 quintals jerked beef.

For Cuba—The Spanish schooner *Guadadelano*, by Llavallol and Son, with 6000 quintals jerked beef and 50 salted cowhides.

For Cadiz—The Spanish brig *Eduardo*, by Bonilla, with 13257 dry cowhides, 2057 do calfskins, 9030 horns, 15 bales tobacco, 1 do skins, 4 boxes ostrich feathers, 374 qq iron for ballast.

For Valparaiso, the French ship *Grand Conde*, by Rossi, with 1 barrel sherry, 5 boxes champagne, 560 do oil, and 300 do tallow.

For New York—The American ship *St. George*, by Folmar and Co., with 12316 dry cowhides, 4 do carpincho, 35 bales and 6 bundles horse-hair and 101 bales wool.

For Cuba—Spanish schooner *San Antonio*, by F. Cibils, with 5000 qq jerked beef, 10 boxes tallow, and 90 dry cowhides.

For Fray Bentos—The Italian brig *Francisco Sepezi*, by Delfino, with 256 lastres salt.

For Bordeaux—The French barque *Hambaurh*, by L. Sahory, with 923 bales sheepskins, 3 do wool, 25 do horsehair, 500 dry cowhides, and 250 do horsehides.

For Genoa—The Italian brig *Arnaldo*, by Delfino, with 700 boxes tallow, 8196 cowhides, 331 calfskins, 203 horsehides, 21 bales horsehair, 89 do wool, 8000 lb hoofs, and 456 qq old iron.

For Liverpool—The English barque *La Zingara*, by Green and Co., with 11087 salted horsehides, 620 dry do, 351 bales sheepskins, 202 boxes oil, 294 tons bones, 28,000 shank bones, 1 bar and 321 sacks copper, 4 bales hide-cuttings, 4 do horsehair, 3 do samples, 62 ton salt and 12 lastres do.

CHARTERS SINCE THE SAILING OF THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The Dutch brig *Wilhelmina Henriette*, to load bales for Antwerp at 40s. and 5 per cent.

The *Francisca Seghezza*, to load in Uruguay bone-ash at 40s. and 5 per cent., for orders.

The Bremen barque *Vesta* to load for Antwerp at 37s 6d and 5 per cent.

PASSENGERS PER URUGUAY.

Mrs. Lynch, Edward Lynch, Maria Lynch, Margaret Lynch, Eliza Lynch, Rose Casey, Thomas Connell, Sarah Nolan, Ellen Nolan, Mary Nolan, James Nolan, Michael Connolly, James Furlong, Mary Furlong, John Stevenson, James Hayes, Annie Nally, Robert Buchanan, John Gibson, James Lindsay, Laurence Young, James Gilchrist, John Hall, Cecil Hall, Lucy Hall, Ellen Hall, James Farrell, Joseph Neill, Cornelius Sullivan, John Murphy, Daniel Corcoran, John Young, John Browne, Thomas Kinson, John McMillen, Thomas Wright, Thomas Connors, Thomas Leary, forward. Cabin passengers—Edward Musgrave, A. L. Musgrave, F. M. Musgrave, A. R.

Musgrave, J. M. Musgrave, Katherine Fitzgerald, W. Morley, Mrs. Morley, M. Boland, William Morley, Thomas Morley, John Willemott, R. W. Jackson, Alfred Lennard, John Gibney, George Mackellar, Benjamin Adams, James Powell, John Holme, M. Wrigley.

ON 'CHANGE.

November 10.

Paper price of ounces, \$466½.	
do. sovereigns, 142½.	
First price of patacons, 29 35.	
Last do., 29 15.	
Cash sales, \$270.	

TIME SALES.

For Saturday, 54,900	29 10
Nov. 30, 45,800	29 10
Dec. 20, 4,800	59 15
Jan. 27, 6,800	29 10
Nov. 26, 1,000	29 20
Dec. 31, 56,000	29 —
Total sales, 252,000.	

2000 Nat. Bonds 4½ with coupons. 8200 do do 4½ deliv. Jan. 10, '65.

The decline in the price of specie to-day was attributed to the burning of nine millions of paper money which will take place on Monday. Paper money is in great demand, and notwithstanding the alarming news brought by the packet, merchants and brokers consider that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the market must have a very serious effect on the value of our circulating medium.

The wool markets were rather dull to-day. The highest price obtained in the plaza, that we could hear of, was 886. Owing to the unfavorable news received from Europe, the buyers have nearly all left the market waiting the arrival of the Mersey which will bring the merchants their regular letters. The best wool at present may be quoted at from 85 to 95, and the market is very weak.

In Exchange, we remark that rates have receded, and to-day several bills for large amounts were passed at 49½ and 49. Takers are beginning to be very particular, owing to the gloomy prospects respecting River Plate produce. The total amount drawn for the packet is under the usual average, and it was said on 'Change that some specie would be shipped in the *Saintonge*.

The Oriental loan was not known on 'Change, although we have been informed that some of the bonds are at present in this city.

The National Government amortized 21 bonds of one thousand dollars each on the 8th inst. These securities have improved a little to day; the Finance Minister deserves every praise for the great regularity with which he pays the interest and principal instalments of the National debt. If the coupons could only be paid in England, we doubt not that these bonds would find a ready sale abroad.

There were no charters, and as exporters dread that the prices at home are giving away, it is thought that both hides and wool will go into deposit.

PRODUCE SALES.

6000 dry cowhides	\$108 & 110
1500 do do	112
1600 do do	110
1200 do do	107
2800 do do	108
600 do do	109
200 doz sheepskins	240
160 do do	200
200 do do	130
1800 ar. wool, fine mestiza	105
200 do do	108
450 do do	93
2400 do do	92
600 do do	91
200 do do	87
500 do do	85
700 do regular	75
1200 do old	60
150 ar. hair, North	115
800 boxes tallow, matadero	15 s rls
11000 American hides, 22 lb.	33 ..

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVED.

9th.
Montevideo, national steamer *Corrientes*.
Uruguay, English steamer *Rio de la Plata*.
Rosario, national steamer *Pavon*.
English barque.

SAILED.

7th.
India, English barque *Helen Morrow*.
9th.
Montevideo, English steamer *Rio de la Plata*.
Liverpool, English bque. *La Zingara*.
Mauritius, English bque. *Paraguay*.
Rosario, English brig *Volant*.
Valparaiso, American ship, *Sportsman*.
Liverpool, English brig *Zambeze*.
Montevideo, English war-steamer *Triton*.

NEW LAW FOR REDEEMING THE PAPER DOLLAR.

The President of the Senate to the Executive Power.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 27, 1864.

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the following resolutions passed in the Senate yesterday:

Article 1st. The Province of Buenos Ayres guarantees the value of the paper money, issued in accordance with former laws, at the rate of 16 hard dollars to the gold ounce and 25 paper dollars to each hard dollar, and it likewise declares that there shall be no further emissions.

Art. 2nd. The establishment of any private banks of emission is prohibited until all the paper money in circulation is redeemed.

Art. 3rd. In order to render effective the 1st article of this law, it is resolved to employ the following resources:

1st.—The capital of the bank and its profits;

2nd.—The amounts destined for the amortization of the emissions of 1859 and 1861;

3rd.—The amount realized by the sale of the Western Railway (which will soon be resolved upon by another law);

4th.—The amount realized by the sale of 800 leagues of the public lands within the frontier line, deducting, however, therefrom the debt due by the said railway to the bank.

Art. 4. The bank is authorized to open credit abroad, according to the conditions usual in such cases.

Art. 5. With the sole object of accelerating the redemption of the paper money, the Executive is authorized to contract a loan in the interior of the republic in a sum not exceeding four millions of hard dollars, emitting bank treasury-bills at 95 per cent with seven per cent interest per annum, and an annual two per cent of accumulative amortization, it being optional with the Executive to augment such amortization any time it may deem proper.

Art. 6th. On the first of January 1865, the Bank of the Province will commence the redemption of the paper money, emitting at the same time bank notes payable at sight in specie, so far as the amount of specie that shall have been accumulated up to that date; and it will redeem a value equal to the paper money at the rate specified in Art. 1st, and from that time the redemption will continue in the same ratio as the amount of specie increases.

Art. 7th. The notes referred to in the former article shall not be of less value than 20 hard dollars.

Art. 8th. If in the eight months subsequent to the promulgation of this law, the Executive calculate that the resources accumulated and to be realized before May 1st 1865, should not cover one-third of the paper-money in circulation so as to effect the continued conversion of same for specie according to the terms laid down in Art. 1., the Executive shall consult the Legislature of the province for the provision of necessary measures.

Art. 9th. The Bank of the Province, out of its own capital shall continue to burn the quantities of paper currency destined by law for amortization, destroying in this manner two millions dollars paper money per month until the date fixed for beginning the conversion.

Art. 10th. The Bank is hereby authorized to receive from the National Government, public bonds bearing six per cent. annual interest, taking same not above 75 per cent. of their written value, at the exchange of 25 paper dollars per one, for the sums destined to be amortized of the emissions of 1859 and 1861.

Art. 11th. When the Bank possesses a specie capital equal to one-third of the paper money in circulation, the Executive shall give previous notice of 60 days, to the effect that the conversion will begin in conformity with Art. 1st as respects the Banks, Government and public.

Art. 12th. The circulation of the Bank in notes for specie payable at sight shall not exceed thirteen millions hard dollars.

Art. 13th. The Executive (of the Province) of B. Ayres shall exercise the necessary intervention in the Bank operations so as to maintain always a specie capital in the vaults equivalent to at least one-third of the paper-money in circulation during its conversion.

NORBERTO RIBESTRA.

President of Senate.

RAMON UDAETA, Sec.

B. Ayres, Nov. 3, 1864.

Let the above be executed, registered and published in usual form.

MARIANO SAAYEDRA,

Governor of B. Ayres.

LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ,

Provincial Finance Minister.

OBSERVATIONS OF ECLIPSE OF SUN.

At Messrs. Jaggi and Diavet's Observatory.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 30, 1864.

Civil Day.

Lat. S. 34 deg. 36 m. 16 s. Exact.

Long. W. 3 h. 53 m. 19 s. Exact.

Time of first contact, 10 h. 13 m. 00 a.m., more or less.

Time of separation, 1 h. 32 m. 54 s. p.m. Exact.

Correct altitude of sun at separation, 57 deg. 57 m. 26 s. Exact.

Height of Mercurial Barometer, 30.116 in. Exact.

Height of Fahr. Therm. 73°

H. A. B.

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Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,000,000.

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AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Messrs. JOHN BEST AND BROS.

92 RIVADAVIA.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT

AIR-CHAMBER HATS

CAUTION.—The Patentees

having established the va-

lidity of their Patent, in an

action tried on the 20th and

21st days of June instant in

the Court of Common

Pleas at Westminster, before

Lord Chief Justice Erie and a

Special Jury, in which

Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte-st.,

Blackfriars Road, in the

Borough of Southwark

Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and

Christy and others, of No. 35 Gracechurch-street, in the

City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were

Defendants; and the Jury having by their verdict found

that the above-named Defendants infringed the Plaintiffs' Patent, and that the Invention was new in England

and in India at the date of the Letters Patent—We, the

above named Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manu-

facturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmetts,

that we shall proceed by suit in Chancery against all per-

sons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or

Helmetts, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's

Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent or

the Patentees be obtained, at the same time reserving to

ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior

infringers.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,

24 Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark

Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmetts at

Genuine unless they bear the above stamp with either

ELLWOOD AND SONS, or the SELLERS' name in the Shield

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most

brilliant and fashionable colours on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.,

in ten minutes.

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting

Colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United King-

dom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot—19A, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON

'BURROW'S GLASSES,'

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA.

Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other

Binoocular at double the price.

Larger Size and Power, £6 6s. (Single Case); Smaller,

£3 13s. 6d.

In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Guineas.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES.

As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting,

3, 5, 6, and 9 Guineas each.

Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring

Telescopes.

Best quality, 2, 3, and 6 Guineas each.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Athenæum—"The Malvern Glass must be valuable to

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Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for

detecting, yachting, and sportsmen."

Hell's Life—"Best Binoocular Telescope yet invented."

Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."

Army and Navy Gazette—"One of the best."

Volunteer Service Gazette—"Beautifully finished Bino-

ocular."

Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should enclose a

remittance.

Address—W. & J. BURROW, Malvern, England.

CAUTION.—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the qua-

lity of any Glasses that do not bear their name and

address.

OSTEO OLDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial

Sinuous Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing

with the use of sp. ags, wires, or metallic fastenings, and

especially adapted for warm climates.

Messrs. GABRIEL

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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding

particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an ex-

posure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which

will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, and

to supply Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete

set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ORONTOLOGY, for

restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 25s. per

set. Patent Whitecham for stopping Front Teeth,

warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per

tooth; and the Gutta Percha is 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explains

the numerous advantages obtainable by their patients

method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished

direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.



Dr. F. Bourse,
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Of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful
suite of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style,
affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining
excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He
has recently received an addition of the most modern and
approved instruments with monthly information by each
European Packet of the latest and most important im-
provements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest im-
proved wax figures, can always afford relief to those suffer-
ing from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

Fine Sheep on Sale.

From 500 to 1,000 fine ram-breeding
sheep for sale at an Irish estancia,
near the Guardia del Monte. The
sheep are of the finest quality in the
country. Apply to Mr. David Dillon,
Estancia Rosario, Guardia del Monte.
026. 1m. w&d

SHIPPING LIST,

OF

L. SAGORY & LENNUEUX,

FOR HAVRE.

French Ship 'Jacques Coeur,' 33 L.I.I.
511 tons per register, Routin, (master),
has the greatest part of her cargo en-
gaged and will have a quick despatch.

Will admit passengers.

Consignee, M. P. Ladvocat.

French Ship 'Bossuet,' 33 L.I.I. 620

tons per register, has all her heavy

goods engaged and will follow the

above ship, Vasselin (master).

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and

Sons.

French Ship 'Peron,' 33 A.I.I. 460

tons register, will be ready in a few days

to receive cargo.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason &

Heydecker.

French ship 'Gil Blas,' 5-6 L.I.I.,

303 tons per register, Grouard (master),

has the greater part of her cargo en-
gaged.

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and

Sons.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 5-6, I.I.,

501 tons per register, Lalande (master).

Can admit bales in freight and passen-

gers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

MARSEILLES.

Italian Barque 'Lombardia,' 5-6,

L.I.I. in red, is a chartered vessel, and

will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio.

French Barque 'Union,' 5-6 L.I.I. in

red, 288 tons, Allaud (master), has all

the greatest part of her cargo on board and

will have a quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French Barque 'Spartacus,' 33 L.I.I.

in red, 333 tons per register, has all

her heavy freight engaged and follow

the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans.

French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' 33

A.I.I. 271 tons per register, will follow

the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequignin Petit

Laroche & Co.

FOR CETTE.

English Carpenters.
92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92
We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.
N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care.
3m o4.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57
(Corner Potosi.)
N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the country.
s 5 x

English Horse-shoeing Establishment.
Roberts and Jeffrey beg leave to notify the public in general, that they have opened an establishment in 77, Paseo Julio, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.
1m. o15.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO,

Established in 1855,

205—MAYPU—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m o27.

Just Received.
Grenadines for Ladies' Dresses—
Black, Colored, and Striped.
61—CORRIENTES—61.
9p n4

THE NEW BELT.
For Ladies and Misses, just received.
61—CORRIENTES—61.
9p,n5

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.
We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.
(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m s3.

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"
An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.
T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
n 6 x.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.
E. RATHJE,
60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Fresh arrivals every month.
s21, x

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.
For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacaras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.
Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Maquinas de estirar alambre.
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.
En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,
is now replete with an unequalled variety of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles especially suited to the wants of
CAMP PURCHASERS.
1m o19 61 CORRIENTES 61

To Sheep Farmers and Others.
To be sold cheap a large quantity of wrought Iron Posts for Corrales drilled for three wires, the posts weigh ten pounds each. Samples may be seen at the Timber Yard of Bianchi Brothers and Sassi, corner of Lima and Comercio. Also for sale a Compact Portable Steam Engine on wheels, seven horse power; to be seen at the above Corral where all information may be obtained or of Mr. John Hardy, Engineer Paseo Julio. 1m o12 w d

To Sheep-farmers.
Market carts, Crosskill's patent, on springs with patent axles. On view at 19 Esmeralda and 17 Florida. Price \$4,300 mpc. 6p N6.

ANTONIO ROSTAING,
Successor to Owen Lynch in the saddlery and harness warehouse.
98 CALLE PIEDAD 98.
Respectfully informs the customers of this establishment that he will continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, and hopes that by moderate charges, and giving a good article he will merit a continuance of the support hitherto given to the late proprietor.
Camp orders promptly attended to, and all sorts of repairs executed on the shortest notice.
An Irish lad wanted as apprentice. o25 m.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

T. B. WHITE,
Commission Agent,
154 SAN MARTIN, B. AYRES,
BOCA, AND BARRACAS.
1m. o14

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd ".....£25.
3rd ".....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd ".....£45.
3rd ".....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Paraguay will leave this on the 7th of November.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,

85 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo) —

MEMNON	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
HERSCHEL	1209	Johnson	November 12th.
NEWTON	1525	Middleton	December.
PTOLEMY	1171	Bogart	
HALLEY	1171	—	To follow.
GALILEO	1525	Russell,	
KEPLER	1499	Carroll,	

The MEMNON is now in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

Calle San Martin, No. 56.

5p. n8

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

j5,1m JOHN.BEST & BROS.

Notice to the Estancieros of the central Departments.

We the undersigned offer to our numerous supporters of the Villa de Mercedes and adjoining Partidos and especially to the Irish sheep farmers, a general assortment of materials for the coming sheep shearing, particularly Shears of the kangaroo mark. Twine of the best quality, and Stockholm Tar. All at the Buenos Ayres price, and in some articles cheaper.
Villa Mercedes, Sept. 3, 1864.

SILVESTRE TORROBA.
LIVORIO TORROBA.

Fire. COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed:
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. 1m

Hotel De Genève,
43—Calle Mayo—43.
(formerly Hotel de Commerce.)
This establishment has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort. The proprietor has the honor to announce to the public that he receives pensioners, and offers every convenience of board and lodging for gentlemen or families.
1m s3

MANTLES, MANTLES.
Ladies in want of something new in Summer Mantles would do well, before purchasing, to call and see those now on sale at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Watches and Jewellery.
F. GROETING,
62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62
Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of

Watches, lever and horizontal.
Clocks of all descriptions.
Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.
Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.
Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.
Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.

Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.
Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.
3m, o25

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country.

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheepfarmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

Flock of Sheep for Sale.
A flock of 1,600 Sheep at Capilla del Señor is offered for sale. Apply to the owner, Mr. Thomas Elliff, in Capilla del Señor, or to Mr. Michael Duggan, Plaza Once.
4p.w.n1

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
w&d, Aug 25, 1 y

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

		English.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
CLAS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.				
Barque	Darling	267	Brombsky	—	28	Peto and Betts.	
Barque	Perseverance	291	Kenne	—	27	To order.	
Barque	Mary Falconer	291	Kenne	—	27	Gettling and Co.	
Brig	Anthony	200	Coombs	—	22	Warnholt's	
Barque	Morning Light	324	Walter	—	21	Folmar and Co.	
Barque	Ansdel	276	Patterson	—	29	Darbyshire.	
Barque	Thomas Daniel	—	—	—	29	Green and Co.	
Barque	La Plata	393	Juan	Oct.	10	Salt Sticks.	
Barque	Fueller	404	Andet	—	10	Gas Co.	
Barque	Portna	390	Millar	—	14	Darbyshire.	
Barque	Bothen	224	Lorenzen	—	18	Darbyshire and Co.	
Barque	Thyra	490	Eager	—	18	Peto and Betts.	
Barque	Georgina	360	Reed	—	29	Lumb Bros.	
Barque	Venus	221	Triplet	—	30	Gettling and Co.	
Barque	Cupid	367	Bussanich	—	30	Arming and Hutz.	
Barque	San Jose	128	Richards	—	30	Peto and Betts.	
Barque	Posithe	287	Strunde	—	31	Peto and Betts.	
Barque	Eugenia	433	D. nris	Nov.	5	Zimmermann, Fairs & Co.	
Ship	Albion	427	Shaw	—	6	Bates Stokes.	
Ship	Johnson	524	Johnson	—	7	T. P. Boyd and Co.	
Ship	Gravala	706	Ips	—	7	To order.	
Ship	Volante	209	Thomas	—	8	To order.	
		American.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Barque	Pearl	258	Powers	Oct.	10	Zimmermann.	
Schooner	Richmond	—	—	Nov.	1	Zimmermann Fairs & Co.	
		French.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Barque	Hamburg	437	Casneug	Aug.	31	Mullmann	
Barque	Union	253	Hilland	—	19	Mallet.	
Ship	Jacques Cour	—	—	Sep.	23	To order.	
Barque	Don Quixote	339	Lucas	Oct.	4	Lavallol.	
Ship	Boquet	622	Vassolin	Oct.	7	Lavallol and Co.	
Barque	Henry Louisa	191	Callot	—	8	Antrin.	
Barque	Spiratus	343	Girard	—	11	Dean.	
Barque	Bonne Marie	271	Charavel	—	11	Charavel.	
Barque	Ferdinand	219	Dualles	—	12	Etohelbarne.	
Barque	Lapeyroue	336	Chevrier	—	14	Beto and Betts.	
Barque	Mentesquien	208	Cornie	—	18	Baque.	
Ship	St. Louis	—	—	—	22	Bonnamon.	
Ship	Florida	501	Leland	—	22	Lavallol.	
Ship	Peron	366	Laurent	—	23	Ronnemason and Co.	
Barque	Anna	341	Augleud	—	30	Apeteguy.	
Barque	I. B. V. No. 1	227	Hamzon	Nov.	1	Cabiran.	
Ship	St. Michel	411	Lagrange	—	2	Devernaud.	
Ship	Canton	406	Ferard	—	3	Malmann and Co.	
		Spanish.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Barque	Segundo Barco	204	Llovers	Aug.	3	Fernandez.	
Schooner	Vinagro	160	Curell	—	18	Ochoa and Co.	
Brigantine	Ocata	779	Sala	—	27	Laupenbeck.	
Schooner	Lindo	261	Sala	—	27	Ochoa and Co.	
Barque	Lalo	140	Armon	—	27	Ochoa and Co.	
Barque	Vittorio	273	Cadaro	Sep.	4	Benilla.	
Smack	Encantadora	215	Pla	—	4	Ochoa.	
Brig	Felipe	239	Coll	—	12	Lavallol.	
Brig	Pedro Antonio	209	Oita	—	17	Lavallol.	
Spanish	Marina	261	Corniola	—	23	Lavallol and Sons.	
Ship	Paloma de Cantarin	378	Ven	—	24	Lopez and Co.	
Brig	Joven Rosalia	106	Miramelli	Oct.	1	Reistra.	
Brig	Palkos	193	Austrieh	—	6	Martinez and Son.	
Brig	Amable	122	Curran	—	7	Ochoa and Son.	
Brig	Chilo	173	Miller	—	11	Lavallol.	
Schooner	Nicolas	217	Niemann	—	11	Lavallol.	
Schooner	Despejada	162	Maristang	—	18	O'Shea.	
Schooner	Conchita	150	Beltran	—	18	Lavallol.	
Schooner	Catalana	151	Tont	—	18	Freyer Brothers.	
Schooner	Profeta	282	Carbonel	Nov.	2	Reistra and Co.	
		Italian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Beatrice	289	Emilio	Aug.	27	Piaggio Bros.	
Brig	Lombardia	202	Marcenaro	Sep.	1	Piaggio Bros.	
Brig	Clelia	373	Salaris	—	13	Sivori and Co.	
Lugger	Tenice	195	Tixe	—	23	Grafino Bros.	
Brig	Constantino	217	Costaldolo	—	30	Pigetti.	
Brig	San Giovanni Battista	315	Mascone	Oct.	13	Freyer and Co.	
Brig	Emirene	281	Carbone	—	18	Sivori.	
Brigantine	Rapallo	228	Nosarili	—	25	Sivory.	
		Dutch.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Lugger	Zoutkamp	218	Brants	Aug.	2	Armstrong.	
Brigantine	Concordia	278	Muller	—	9	Doetgen and Co.	
Brigantine	Zwerner	136	Schutte	—	27	Mallman	
Brigantine	Oruno	167	Klunder	—	17	Reistra and Co.	
Schooner	Aluda	161	Dallingen	—	21	Treusscin and Co.	
Brig	Nina	141	Huisman	Oct.	1	Bieber.	
Brig	Willen van	211	Lutje	—	7	Bojar Bros.	
Schooner	Zeven Sterren	161	Hennes	—	7	Klenzel.	
Schooner	Martha Tegeresa	261	Viper	—	14	Ferber.	
Barque	Ida Maria de Raath	369	Boer	—	22	Freyer Brothers.	
Brig	Karel	112	Weyman	—	22	Arming and Hutz.	
Schooner	Nicolas Albert	178	Sonco	Nov.	2	Darbyshire.	
Brig	Cornelia Elizabeth	179	Menzo	—	3	Clengel.	
		Hanoverian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Amido	181	T. Sep	July	29	De Sarraud.	
Brig	Johannes	110	Meuke	Aug.	12	Vier and Co.	
Brigantine	Arche	101	Grell	Sep.	7	Boie Bros.	
Brig	Union	101	Grell	Sep.	7	Boie Bros.	
Schooner	Arche	117	Pion	Sep.	14	Hick and Co.	
Brigantine	Cato	113	Hueff	Sep.	14	Teck and Co.	
Brig	Rewerdina	140	Kviet	—	17	Peto and Betts.	
Brig	Rudolfson Benigsen	130	Velt	—	21	Bieber and Co.	
Schooner	Liaette	130	Velt	—	21	Algeit.	
		Hamburg.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Palma	168	Holm	July	17	Zimmermann Fairs.	
Barque	Paula	331	Witt	—	26	Moore, Punch, & Tudor.	
Barque	Flore	322	Schan	—	29	Coffin and Sons.	
Schooner	Elizabeth	99	Tenaber	Oct.	3	Boie Bros.	
Schooner	Ino	155	Moller	—	8	Guimarens and Co.	
		Brazilian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Schooner	Apollo	142	Pazos	Aug.	29	O'Shea.	
Brig	Gulielmina	250	Correa	Oct.	34	Pigrette and Co.	
		Bremen.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Fides	411	Marjes	Aug.	27	Zimmermann.	
Lugger	Salier	231	Miscgals	—	17	Freyer Brothers.	
Barque	Vesta	300	Dirks	—	11	Zimmermann.	
		Prussian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Barque	Eulenburg	333	Mejer	Aug.	25	Freyer and Co.	
Ship	Clavittier	495	Nobezon	Nov.	2	Freyer Bros.	
		Danish.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Concordia	213	Lauritzen	July	26	Zimmermann	
Brig	Juliane	174	Ostermann	—	24	Bieber.	
Lugger	Nicoline	114	Ledeman	Aug.	2	Freyer Bros.	
Brig	Dan	263	Ostner	Aug.	2	Recherer.	
Schooner	Bernad Wilhelm	91	Breckkoldt	Sep.	4	Warnholdt.	
Schooner	Fines	126	Rauze	Oct.	24	Rosi and Co.	
Schooner	Maris	108	Teltan	—	25	Legnick and Co.	
		Russian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Helios	167	Hustede	Oct.	1	Deegen and Co.	
		Swedish.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Schooner	Hilda	—	—	Oct.	8	Peto and Betts.	
		Norwegian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	Feder Arneus	269	—	Oct.	26	Stockhol and Co.	
		Belgian.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Brig	De Ruyter	231	Deoppe	Oct.	21	Ferber and Co.	
		Oldenburgh.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Schooner	Teresa	172	Cariz	—	19	Deernand.	
Brig	Anna	191	Fouget	Oct.	31	Moore, Punch and Tudor.	
		National.		ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.	
Barque	Isabel	122	Han-en	Aug.	24	Hale and Co.	
Barque	Carolina	491	Moore	Aug.	24	Freyer Bros.	
Barque	Benito	226	Melo	—	17	Hale and Co.	
Barque	Marie	305	Bursley	Oct.	26	Hale and Co.	

For Sale.

The American Ship
"SPARK THE OCEAN."

895 Tons Register; will carry 1400 tons dead weight; built of oak and hardwood, copper-fastened and metal-sheathed nine months ago. She is a fast-sailing vessel, and in perfect condition to proceed to any port.

Interested parties will please apply for more particulars to the captain, Mr. J. Treat, 79 Calle Tucuman; or to the consignees of the vessel,

ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS & Co.,

7 Calle Bolivar.

(Plaza Victoria).

Cotton Seed for the Million

Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the whole Argentine Republic on hand at the STANDARD office. Parties requiring seed should apply without delay, as it is going fast, and now is the season for sowing.

74 Calle Belgrauo.

o 26 15p

Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Magnus Flett are hereby requested to present such claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1864.

Also all persons indebted to the late Magnus Flett are hereby called upon to meet their obligations on or before 13th December, 1864, otherwise immediate steps will be taken to enforce payment.

JAMES GRAHAM,

No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

We advise the public and commercial body that we have sold our establishment in the Boca de Riachuelo to Messrs. Pini and Roncoroni, Brothers, of London, who will undertake the recovery of all sums due to the house.

B. Ayres, Nov. 7th, 1864.

CORTI, FRANCISCHELLI & CO.

n 8, 6 p

Wanted.

A Steward for an English family. Wages, \$500 per month. Apply 173 Piedras. 3p. n10

Wanted.

A good Plain Cook, and also a Housemaid. Apply No. 153 Calle Parque. Nov. 9, 1864. n 10, 3 p

Wanted.

A Cook and Housemaid for an English family. Apply at 359 Peru. 6p n9

Wanted.

A Steward in an English house. One who is well up to his work, and can give good references, will be well paid. Apply, Calle Piedad 116. 3p n9

Wanted.

A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. o29, 1m

To Let.

A commodious dwelling-house containing seven rooms and spacious premises in Calle Cordova No. 369. For keys and information apply at No. 365 same street. n 10, 3 p

To Let.

Four or five rooms in an English family, in a small quinta, pleasantly situated in the northern suburbs of the city, four squares from the N. Railway station. Apply on the premises, Calle Artes, No. 407. n 10, 6 p

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate. CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258. 20p. o8.

Offices to Let.

Several large airy Rooms with gas, in suite or separate, situate within one square of the Foreign Club, and one square and a half from the Bolsa. Apply at 108 Calle Piedad, 6p n9

For Sale.

A large and fine building of four houses, Calle Chacabuco No. 226, corner of Mejico; 174 varas front Chacabuco, 41 varas Mejico.

A great Estancia in the province of Cordoba, with buildings and cattle, far distant from the Indian territory.

An Estancia in Entre Rios, with strong buildings, cattle, &c.

Titles of property unquestionable. n 10, 6 p

Estancia.

For Sale or to Let a beautiful Estancia in the partido del Monte, with good brick Houses, Corrales, Alfalfares &c. The camp has 2500 yards in front by 7500 yards in length. For information apply Rivadavia No. 19. 6p n9

For Sale or Barter.

For any house property in town, the whole or part of the quinta situated at the foot of the Barranca de la Convalecencia, with an iron railing and white-washed pillars in the calle Banderita, forming the corner of same street and calle Solis, between the Corrales del Alto and the Barranca bridge, and about 12 squares from the bridge and 30 from the Plaza Victoria.

The land used as garden and cultivated comprises about 200 yards front, to north and south 115, to east and west 130. This is joined by a meadow of about 213 yards front north and south and 200 front east and west of the quinta. The building is constructed in modern style. It has five papered rooms with ceilings, &c., and the necessary out-offices attached. All is enclosed in a patio walled round and paved with marble, and forming a square containing one sala, two rooms, cook-house, stable, hen-house, and two rooms for garden implements, two wells with pumps attached, and a small garden of about 30 yards. The quinta has many walks nicely selected, and all kinds of lemon and sweet orange trees from Brazil and Corrientes; also pear and apple trees and grape vines, and a number of all kinds of flower plants, &c. The whole can be divided into four parts: one lot of the house garden with plants, two lots with plants only, the other a meadow only.

The garden and plants can be seen at all hours, and further particulars can be had by applying in the morning or evening at said quinta, or at 28 San Martin, where a plan of all can be seen. 9p n8